## LITTLE BENEFIT

RAILWAYS HAVE NOT MUCH TO GAIN BY CONTESTS OF SPEED.

Another Fast Transcontinental Train -Hopeless Deadlock in the Reorganization of the Santa Fe.

In railroad circles the opinion prevails that President Ingalls acted wisely when he postponed the proposed fast run from Cleveland to St. Louis. Everyone who knows the condition of the track from Cleveland to St. Louis and the character of the new Garstang engines, which would have hauled the train, is aware that the time would have been the fastest ever made over a single track in this or any other country, so the withdrawal of the proposition cannot be attributed to fear of a failure. On no road in the country are faster runs made with regular trains than on the Big Four lines almost daily, and on no ten divisions of railways do trains daily come the Big Four system. What good would in two hours and thirty minutes. have come out of such a fast run as was proposed is not really apparent, hence it was best that it should not be made. In commenting on this question of fast runs the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "This is fast traveling, but what does the attempt amount to? It merely shows the possibilities. Fast time can be made, but fast time will not be made if the cost of making it exceeds the income from passengers. These are practical days. A swift train as an advertisement has its uses temporarily, but no railroad in the world will consent to run trains for any length of time that do not pay for themselves. Therefore, it is useless to talk about extraordinary time as a fixture on the time tables. We shall not have it under present conditions. There are several things requisite to fast service. The track must be comparatively clear. Grade crosings in the numerous towns along the lines of the roads must be abolished. There cannot be a decrease of speed

at every village, and the track must be in the very best of condition. Again, there must be a continual feeding of the fires, for the increased development of steam means the increased consumption of coal, which is expensive. The faster a train goes the more it costs. So that after the grade crossings are no more, and there is a free track, there is still the problem of cost to the problem lies in the development of elec-Deedlock in Santa Fe Reorganization.

For three weeks the Santa Fe reorganization committee has been at a deadlock. Its members are hopelessly divided on the makeup of its board of directors and as to who shall be president after the reorganization. Ninety-nine per cent, of the stock has been deposited favorable to the "In the order of the disagreements, the first trouble was on the man to be selected for president. The committee had worked on mous, and it developed immediately that President E. T. Jeffery, of the Denver & Rio Grande, had strong backing for the presidency. A clear majority of the committee fayored Vice President Robinson for the position, but a majority was no more effective than one vote. For three long weeks the committee has been in session trying to decide on the man for the presidency and on the members and chairman of the board of directors. Perhaps two men have never been more thoroughly discussed than have Messrs. Robinson and ffery. It was shown that no man living knew the Santa Fe as did Mr. Robinson Everyone admitted his pre-eminent ability as an operating official and that no one could have better performed his present duties on the Santa Fe. It was urged that he had built part of the Santa Fe and that he was familiar with every detail of its ilding and operation. Against this was urged the record Mr. Jeffery had made as ident of the Denver & Rio Grande. While it was admitted that the times might be responsible for some of his success, there was no denial of the fact that he had taken the Denver & Rio Grande at the lowest ebb in its fortunes, and that it was now better off than at any time in its

Another Fast Train. The cut made in the running time from Chicago to Los Angeles by the Santa Fe has spurred the Northwestern to take such action as will keep its "overland flyer" still in advance of all other roads. It has nearly completed arrangements whereby the three from Chicago to San Francisco will be cut to three days. It proposes to put on a new train made up of Pullman double drawing-room, gas-lighted sleepers, to leave Chicago at 6 p. m. daily and arrive in San Francisco 7:45 p. m. the third day, thereby saving one night in the present running time. The Los Angeles car attached to this train will reach there at 7:30 a. m. the fourth day, cutting the time by twentyour hours over present schedule time between Chicago and points in southern California. A second train will leave Chicago daily at 11 p. m., with through tourist car to San Francisco, connecting at Sacramento with annex car for Los Angeles. The patrons of tourist cars will thus be able to make the trip to San Francisco in three and half days. These changes will probably be made effective Nov. 17.

Enst-Bound Business.

East-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week amounted to 83.081 of considering a proposed pool of east-bound steamship business. The question of the tons, as compared with 82,220 tons for the | maintenance of rates on this class of busiresponding week last year. Last week's shipments were divided up among the com- That committe has prepared a report recpeting roads, in tons, as follows: Michigan Central, 12,452; Lake Shore, 12,328; Pan-handle, 8,773; Grand Trunk, 5,773; Erie, 13,399; Wabash, 7,462; Fort Wayne, 8,481; Baltimore & Ohio, 4,207; Nickel-plate, 6,206; Big Four, 4,000. Through shipments of grain, flower and provisions amounted to 58,882 tons, as compared with 63,561 tons for the previous week and 25,357 tons for the corresponding week last year.

Personal, Local and General Notes. Wm. R. McKeen, president of the Van dalla, has returned from the East. is expected home from the East this morn-

It has been definitely settled that the Erie will not become a member of the proposed trunk-line agreement while in the hands of a receiver.

To put on its new fast train between Chicago and San Francisco by the Santa Fe required eight vestibuled trains, the cost of each being \$125,000.

The special committee appointed by the trunk-line presidents yesterday resumed the work of revising and simplifying the presidents' agreement.

W. K. Bellis, general manager of the Railway Officials' and Employes' Association, has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., to

E. B. Thomas, president of the Eric lines, claims that the Eric was the first railroad in the United States to adopt the Pintsch system of lighting passenger trains. The Erle yesterday put on its new fast train between New York and Chicago. It

leaves Jersey City at 2:30 p. m. and rives at Chicago at 5:30 p. m. next day. C. J. Fellows, formerly car accountant of the Big Four, now general manager of the equipment of the Burton Live Stock Car pany, is in the city on official busi-

In October 43,969 pieces of baggage were handled at the Union Station, as shown by General Baggage Agent Ferguson's report, an increase over October, 1894, of

Many of the roads in Indiana and Illiiois are having much trouble with the ers of engines. The streams are so low and the supply of water so poor that it creates lime and other deposits in the boil-

## TRAVELS A LONG DISTANCE.

Who would have thought that the Carlsbad Sprudel Springs can be brought from Europe to America; and yet you can obtain Carlsbad Sprudel Salt here at every drug store, which contains all the solid constituents of the water. Best taken when out-door exercise can be had. Do not be imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers. Insist upon the genuine imported article. I in bottles with registered trade-mark label.

ers and makes serious trouble. Some of the roads are badly crippled in power on this

require \$3,232,000, about 45 per cent. of which Judge Jenkins has appointed Alfred L. Cary special master in Northern Pacific cases, with power to examine into the receivers' reports and to hear objections filed

against claims. Mail matter has increased so largely of late on Indianapolis lines that an additional man has been put to work, making seven now employed at the Union Station to transfer mail matter.

President Ingalls has set aside \$112,000 for he motive power department of the Big Four for this month, which means that the shops will be run through November nine hours per day.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton last week handled at Indianapolis 763 loaded cars and the Lake Erie & Western 515. By an error the figures were transposed in the weekly table printed yesterday. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned in October \$218,040.31, an increase

over October, 1894, of \$43,320.40. In only one

earnings been larger-in December, 1892. Not much is said about fast runs on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, but several times in the last few months their regular express trains have made the run from dianapolis to Cincinnati, 125 miles, in nearer reaching terminals on time than on | two hours and forty minutes, and twice

Indications are that the Union Pacific will be reorganized before the Santa Fe, which, months earlier, began the plan of reorganization. The reorganization of the Union Pacific includes 1,827 miles of main line and the total funded debt will be \$140,-425,862. The plan, it is stated by Boston papers, gives entire satisfaction.

The offices which handle business of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will equipped in a few days with a new and complete lines of tickets. The tickets cover all lines of railway and can be sold at | that will really do the cheapest work for any railway station in the United States or Canada. Three million tickets have been printed to supply agents with.

In the week ending Nov. 2 there were transfered over the Belt road 17,776 cars, more than in the week ending Oct. 26, in which the number of transfers was the largest in the history of the Belt. There were handled on the Belt road last week the bid that, after all figures were ex-1,173 carloads of live stock, which is one tended, proved to be the lowest, Governor of the best weeks of the present year.

Railway officials are watching with interest as to what the Louisville & Nashville will do, now that the Queen & Crescent has made such a radical cutting down thews has considered printing contracts of time between Cincinnati and Southern cities. Some think it will meet the competition by cutting rates; others that it will | the board were not very familiar with the attempt to make the same time schedule. | work and did not really understand what On Nov. 1 the Central railroad of the import of the answer was until they be met. And yet we are going to have in- | Georgia was turned over to the Southcreased speed before long. The solution of | ern Railway Company, which holds a majority of the stock. Samuel Spencer will be elected president of the company in the near future. The Southern Railway Company secures control of the property through the Central Railroad Company of

Notice was sent to the Interstate-commerce Commission yesterday by the Soo road that it would restore all passenger rates to the basis in effect before the recent cut, amounting to \$7 between St. Paul and New York, was put into effect. This action is believed to pave the way for the Soo becoming a member of the reorganized Western Passenger Association.

The Atlanta fast train of the Louisville. New Albany & Chicago, under the schedule which goes into effect next Sunday, leaves Chicago at 12:05 noon and reaches Atlanta at 11:20 next day. This time will be made nection with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Queen & Crescent. The train will reach Indianapolis at 5:15 p. m. The consent of all interested roads has now been secured to the proposition to establish a bureau in connection with the Western Passenger Association, to have charge of the issue of all half-fare clergy permits for 1896, and the proposition has been declared adopted. This will relieve the roads from issuing permits. One joint permit will be issued by the bureau good on all

The eight-inch driven well which the Big Four sunk at Brightwood recently is furnishing 250,000 gallons of soft water per day for the locomotives. The water comes within thirty feet of the surface and is then pumped into the water tanks. At the Dillon-street shops and roundhouse one well has been sunk four hundred feet, but does not furnish water enough and yesterday a contract was let to sink a second well. H. C. Moore, general utility man of the Chicago & Southeastern, states that the shippers on the line are now loading about fifty cars per day and would load one hundred cars could the company furnish them. President Crawford has purchased from the Pennsylvania shops, at Altoona three Mogul freight engines, one of which was delivered last week. It hauls thirty loaded cars over the entire line with

Corydon Republican: "Indianapolis could secure a great deal more trade if a railroad was built from that city by way of Corydon and on to Nashville, Tenn. Corydon and Nashville are on a direct south from Indianapolis. A scope of country would be passed through that has no railroad and the farmers along the Ohio river would not have to depend on the river to ship their produce and, besides, in the summer and fall it is too low or in the

winter frozen up. H. E. Felton, general freight agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, is making an excellent record in that position. which he has now held two years, going from the Evansville & Terre Haute to that road. One of his first moves was to look after the local business at terminals and along the line, and as a result, while the through business has not decreased, the local traffic has more than doubled. New switches leading to industries have been laid and much done to court favor with

A meeting of the general managers of the Central Traffic Association roads will be held in Chicago Friday next for the purpose representing the differential lines which are ost intimately related to the business, business among the differential roads, and that rates on steamship business be made \$1 less than the present second-class rate on the differential roads. The general man-agers will say what should be done with

this report at their meeting Friday next. Every year makes it more apparent that the Union Railway Company must steps to remove the present Vandalia freight depot to some other place, in order that the Union Railway Company may extend its tracks further west and straighten them. On three of the outside tracks is almost impossible to get a Pullman M. E. Ingalis, president of the Big Four, or Wagner around the sharp curve without trouble. The greatest trouble is in the Vandalia doing switching at the east end, its depot practically blockading the Union traffic while it is in progress. At one time last week, between East street and the tracks, on the south side of the Union Station train sheds, were standing six cuts of trains waiting for the Vandalia to get through its switching. As property is year-ly becoming more valuable the Union Railway Company, says a railroad official, will make nothing by delaying the matter. The lines in the Western Railway Association and Inspection Bureau have entered nto the following agreement relative to dairy products and poultry: "That all shipments of butter, eggs, cheese and dressed poultry shall be weighed, when possible, and waybilled at actual gross weights as found from the scales. If it is found impracticable to weigh an entire shipment, and, providing the packages are of uniform size, a sufficient number of packages of each size shall be weighed and the average weights so obtained shall be used in computing the weights of the entire shipment. In order that this agreement shall be absolutely carried out, the usiness has been placed under the jurisdiction of George L. Carman, superintendent of the Western Railway Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau, is hereby authorized to have the books of all stations inspected by his representatives with a view of ascertaining whether any violations of this agreement have been made. In case there are violations of this agreement, the same shall be reported to all the lines in interest, and Mr. Carman will

Not Out for Congress.

Charles F. Remy, Representative from Bartholomew county, was in town yesterday on legal business. Speaking of the Kentucky election he said:

be expected to take such action as will secure proper gross weights on the busi-

"The prospect for a Republican victory, as far as the head of the ticket is concerned in Kentucky, is very bright. I thoroughly believe that Bradley will be elected. The Democrats in Kentucky are very much divided on many questions."

Mr. Remy denied that he is a probable candidate for the Republican nomination to Congress in the new Fourth district.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia. Four first premium medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only

NO AWARD MADE YET

The Pennsylvania road (proper) is capitalized at \$129,271,050, and to pay the 21/2 per cent. dividend declared last week will PRINTING CONTRACT IN ABEYANCE TILL GOVERNOR RETURNS.

> Significant Remark of the Governor the Day the Bids Were Received.

The contract for the State printing will not be let until the return of Governor Matthews from Atlanta, where he and his wife went yesterday for the purpose of bringing home their son Seymour, who is ill with typhoid fever. It is probable that Governor Matthews will return in a few days, although Mrs. Matthews may remain for some time. The board met yesterday morning, but found that all the bids had not been properly extended and more time was necessary. There had also been some month in the history of the road have the misunderstanding on the part of Clerk Carter in regard to the bids for printing the Supreme and Appellate Court reports. The bids may be placed in shape so they can be considered by the board immediately on Governor Matthews's return.

> Behind the whole matter there is a story that would make interesting reading if it could all be secured, but, as it is, some developments are expected on the day the contract is awarded. It has been arranged that all the bidders are to be notified so they can be present when the final award is made. As stated in yesterday's Journal. it is not always the bidder whose figures on the basis of the bias are the lowest the State. On the day the bids were received and just as they were about to be opened one of the bidders asked if the contract was to be let to the bidder whose bid was the lowest on the "basis" of the bid, tended, proved to be the lowest. Governor Matthews spoke up immediately and said it would be let to the one that was the lowest on the face of the bid. Governor Matseveral times while the other members of crease the cost to the State, while the other sample bid showed how the amount of the bid could be materially reduced but increase the cost to the State by several thousand dollars. When the members of the board saw these they immediately understood the full meaning of the remark of Governor Matthews in answer to the question of the bidder, and made up their minds that the matter would be sifted to the bottom and a contract made with the firm that would give the State its printing for the least amount of actual cash. Thus the matter has stood ever since

> The members of the board have all agreed that they will not talk about what takes place at their private meetings, and little can be learned in regard to the position of the various members, except that it is understood that Governor Matthews still de sires that the contract be let to the bidder whose bid was the lowest on the face, regardless of all manipulations. The bids, as submitted on Oct. 16, are as follows: Carlon & Hollenbeck, Indianapolis-(Su-

preme and Appellate Court reports only), Sentinel Printing Company, Indianapolis -First class, \$6,275; second class, \$3,880.15; third class, \$3,658.55. Total, \$13,813.70. Supreme and Appellate Court reports, \$3,-

Levey Bros. & Co., Indianapolis-First class, \$8,190; second class, \$4,056.20; third class, \$4,937.80. Total, \$17,194. Supreme and Appellate Court reports, \$4,135. Wilson, Humphrey & Co., Logansport-(Supreme and Appellate Court reports only), Journal Job Printing Company, Indianapolis-First class, \$8,475.50; second class, \$4,-339.64; third class, \$5,196.50. Total, \$18,011.64.

No bid on Supreme and Appellate Court Baker & Thornton, Indianapolis-First class, \$7,550.50; second class, \$3,143.30; third class, \$4,151.50. Total, \$14,845.30. Supreme and Appellate Court reports, \$3,406.25. William B. Burford (present State printer), Indianapolis-First class, \$7,652; second class, \$3,294.05; third class, \$3,225.51. Total, \$14,171.56. Supreme and Appellate Court re-

ports, \$4,177.50. Baker-Randolph Lithographing and Engraving Company, Indianapolis-First class, \$6,576; second class, \$3,634; third class, \$3,-931.87. Total, \$14,141.87. Supreme and Appellate Court reports, \$3,934.25. The bids contemplate two separate contracts, the court reports being one and the rest of the work the other. In the order of amount the bids and the general work

are as follows: Sentinel Printing Company .........\$13,813.70 Baker-Randolph Company ...... 14,141.87 William B. Burford ...... 14,171.56 For printing the court reports the bids in order of amount are: Levey Bros. & Co ...... 4,135.00 William B. Burford ...... 4,177,50

The Sentinel Printing Company is the lowest on the face of the bid, but, as shown yesterday, it does not necessarily follow than the lowest. It is not believed that the lowest bid in this case will prove to be the cheapest for the State, although it is possible that it may. There is one thing in it that shows that it has been made with a view of reducing its face to the lowest point possible. For typesetting the Sentinel Printing Company has bid 25 cents a thousand ems for plain work and 27 cents for rule work. The scale of wages paid for this to the compositors is 40 cents a thousand for plain work and for rule work the price varies according to the kind of work. Some of it is paid at the same rate as plain matter, and, according to the difficulty in setplain matter scale. This does not include anything but the actual labor employed in setting the type, all other expenses, such as profit, interest on the investment, wear and tear, etc., not being included. This, added to the plain matter rate, makes the actual worth of typesetting about 50 cents a thousand. This would show an actual loss on the bid of at least 25 cents on each thousand ems set. The plain matter might be set on machines, and thus reduce the price some from these figures, but then it would not come down to the amount bid. The rule work, however, could not be set on ma-chines at all. There is also a question whether machine work would be acceptable under the terms of the specifications, which require that all work shall be of the standard for first-class book work, and machine work has not yet been looked upon as ful-

filling these specifications. Although Governor Matthews expressed himself on the day the bids were opened as favoring letting the contract to the bidder who was lowest on the face of the bids, which is the Sentinel Printing Company, there is doubt as to whether he would openly favor such a thing after the matter has gone as far as it has and most of the bids have been extended so as to show which is actually the cheapest for the State. If he could have carried his point at that time there would never have been an opportunity for anyone to know whether the State was paying more for its work than some other paying more for its work than some other bilder offered to do it for, and now that the other members of the board prevailed and postponed the letting of the contract until the figures could be extended, it is not considered probable that he will insist on letting the contract to any but the actual lowest bidder. The mouths of all the members of the board are sealed by their agreement not to talk about the matter until after the contract has been let, but the direct quesnot to talk about the matter until after the contract has been let, but the direct question put to the Republican members of the board brings out the fact that they will stand firmly for letting the contract to the bidder who will do the work for the least

For His Knowledge of Heraldry.

actual cash. This is a majority and will

Robert S. Hatcher, of Lafayette, has been appointed a member of the battle ship fund committee. The following letter directed to Mr. Hatcher from Secretary of State Owen explains itself: "At a meeting of the committee to design a heraldic device for the battle ship 'Indiana,' the Hon. William H. English suggested your name as a member of the com account of your well-known knowledge of heraldry. I beg to say that the suggestion met with great favor, and that you are hereby requested to become a member of the committee. I am in receipt of a telegram from the centlemen in Philadelphia

having the matter in charge, in which they urge a speedy decision on our part. Please call at the Statehouse and confer with the other members of the committee."

A YELLOW BRIDGE AFFAIR.

and Hits Fireman Barlow. Charles Jones, colored, known to the po-Charge.

lice as "Diamond," fired four shots at George Carico, also colored, yesterday afternoon. The shooting was done at the Yellow bridge. The bullets whistled past Carico and one of them struck John Barlow, a fireman at No. 1 engine house. The trouble was occasioned over the declaration of Carico that his clothing was as good as that worn by Jones. The men fell to knocking each other about and Jones ran off and secured a pistol. Carico ran when the firing began. Barlow was but slightly injured, the bullet striking the tip of one of his fingers. Jones fled after the shooting, but was captured later by patrolman Sullivan, who found him in the Statehouse yard. Carico came to the station house last night and gave himself up.

## KENTUCKY MASHER

RESULT OF SENDING A NOTE TO W. H. CRANE'S LEADING WOMAN.

Joseph Howard, Jr., Started to Punish Mr. Harle, of Louisville, at the Grand Stage Door.

There was a scene after the play, "His Wife's Father," at the Grand Opera House, last night, which was not down on the bills, and which nevertheless afforded an incident of more than ordinary interest. It was occasioned by a "mash" note of insulting nature addressed to Miss Anne O'Neill, leading woman of Mr. Crane's company. Miss O'Neill is a beautiful young woman, of unusual talent, the daughter of a well-known New York newspaper man, and as such is the pride of her father's fraternity in the metropolis. She has risen rapidly to her present position as leading woman to Mr. Crane, a station rare to one so young, and her success has made the New York newspaper men all very proud of her. Among those taking a deep interest in her career is Mr. Joe Howard, jr., the eminent New York newspaper writer and critic, who is in the city. After last night's performance Mr. How-

ard called at Mr. Crane's dressing room. Howard, as her father's intimate friend, and with his wide knowledge of the world, at once detected the nature of the note, and without adieu tore it open and read it, his wrath rising. It read:

"My Dear Miss O'Neill-Pardon my impuderce. My only excuse is that I very much desire the pleasure of your company after the performance. May I not see you

"WILLIAM HARLE (or HANLE), JR." Mr. Howard said to Mr. Crane as he "Now, watch me teach this young dude a lesson. I know the species, and once settled one in Chicago just like this prig.' Going out to the stage entrance Mr Howard and a newspaper friend saw a youth with a curly black mustache stand-ing near and evidently waiting for some one. He was dressed in a box overcoat of English style, wore a silk hat, and carried a cane in his gloved hands. A huge chrysanthemum adorned his coat lapel. As

"Are you Mr. Harle?" "Ya-as, sun," was the response, in rich Kentucky accent. "Did you write a note just now to Miss O'Neill?

Mr Howard reached him he said:

"I did, suh! "Where did you ever meet Miss O'Neill?" "At my home, suh, in Louisiville," brazen-ly replied the masher. "You are a blank blank liar," said Mr. Howard, his anger again rising. "I am not accustomed to being addressed in this manner, suh!" I pretend to be a

gentleman, suh!" 'You are not a gentleman," exclaimed Mr. Howard again. "You are a blank puppy. No gentleman would write such a note to a lady. You never met her in Louisville or anywhere else, and you're a blank liar, sir. Now do you know what ought to be done to such an insolent puppy' You ought to have a good dressing down and I'll be blanked if I don't give it to you

Mr. Howard moved in a threatening manner, making a feint as if to strike. His arm was caught by his friend and the gentleman from Kentucky turned quickly and took to his heels toward his hotel, making the regulation fast blue grass time.

His flight aroused amusement where be-Miss O'Neill, when afterward questioned by Mr. Howard as to her knowledge of such a person, said she did not know him and had never seen any man of that name. The note was written on the Denison House stationery.

A LEASE OF 250 CONVICTS.

Prison South Directors Close a Contract-Warden Hert in Town.

Warden Hert, of the southern prison, is at the Denison House. He was well pleased with the situation at the prison when he talked with a Journal reporter last night. the prison had closed a contract by which the labor of 250 prisoners was leased to J. B. Tarbox & Co., of Stillwater, Minn. The company manufactures boots and shoes of medium grades and will make Jeffersonville a distributing point. It has a contract with Minnesota for 250 convicts.

Traveling men have been employed to sell the product of the company. Speaking of the matter, the Warden said: "The prison will receive 40 cents a day for the labor of the convicts and prison earnings will be increased \$100 a day. The prison will be earning in less than six months enough to make it more than self-sustaining. The receipts for the year will amount to \$10,000 more than the cost of maintaining the prison. We expect to have things in readiness for the new concern in about sixty days and the directors are to meet to-morrow with the State officers to determine what should be done in the way of preparation. It will be necessary to remodel certain of our buildings. When we took charge of the prison there were only 350 men employed out of the 800 men in the prison, and with this contract we will have employment for four hundred men, or half the prisoners. We have been working on this contract for two months. It runs for five years. are well pleased with what we have done.'

HER TRILBY HEART WAS GONE.

Lizzie Pratt Has the Brother of Her Hostess Arrested.

Late yesterday evening detective McGuff arrested John W. Doherty on the charge of grand larceny. The prisoner lives with his sister, Lizzie Pratt, at No. 354 Fulton street, and is accused of robbing Miss Mamie Bowlar, a guest of the house. Miss Bowlar came to Indianapolis from Vevay, Switzerland county, prepared to stay several weeks. She was somewhat embarrassed last week when her apartment was entered and her best black dress, with various small articles, were carried off. Included in the list of stolen property was a Trilby heart. Miss Bowlar pined for the bauble several days before she reported the matter to the police. She suspected the brother of her hostess immediately after the robbery, and let her views be known to the family. Doherty left the house, but in a day or two wrote Miss Bowlar a letter, in which he warned her that she must keep away from the detectives. He threatened her life, and told her that she could have her property by paying him \$15. She was instructed to him at the corner of Senate avenue and Ohio streets at a stated time and he ild turn over the stolen articles. Bowlar put the letter into the hands of the police, with other information, and Doherty was landed last night. The Trilby heart was not recovered

Teeth like Orient pearls, set in cushions of A breath like the perfume the toilet be These are charms to win hearts when all other charms faile.

JONES TELLS A STORY

TO PROVE SELF-DEFENSE. Charles Jones Fires at George Carleo

United States Court Will Begin to Try Civil Cases To-Day-A Usury

THE CLAIM UPON WHICH HE RELIES

The defense in the Jones murder trial will conclude its evidence this morning. The defendant went on the stand about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and the cross-examination was not completed when court adjourned. Jones told the story in a straighforward way consistent with the general trend of the narrations of other witnesses for the defense. He said that after winning back the \$2 lost to Harry Williams and Will Carrico, the latter refused to give him the money, saying:

"You Columbia alley niggas can't come down here and win money from us Frog island niggas. We can win your money, but you can't win ours." The crowd then went into the saloon, ac-

cording to Jones, and after quarreling a moment there Harry Williams showed a knife and Carrico held one in a threatening manner. Seeing that trouble was brewing the bartender ordered Henry Jones and Will Jones out of the saloon and both Williams and Carrico followed in a still threatening manner. Then Henry Jones went to his room in the Franklin building and secured his revolver. He told his attorney that he was in fear of his life and that he intended to go back and secure his money, but only took his revolver along for self-protection. He said also that he had seen a revolver in the inside coat pocket of Will Carrico. When he entered the saloon, he said, and demanded his money Williams made a spring at him and knocked him against the center post, the spot of contact being marked by a large scar back of Jones's left ear, which he showed the jury. Williams, he said, seized him with the left hand by the coat collar and with his right seemed to be trying to pull a revolver, when the witness drew his own and fired. The witness told the story of his orphaned and friendless life in a straightforward manner. He was born in Pensacola, Fla., and his parents died of consumption when he was eight years old. He drifted about, working in hotels, restaurants, steamboats, etc., and in private houses. He worked on the street of this city, he said. His first trip to this city was in 1893 and then he went South again as winter approached. He was taken ill with pneumonia at Montgomery, Ala., and was there informed, he said, by the hospital physician that he had consumption Ie had been spitting blood ever since that attack. He cannot read or write and never went to school a day in his life.

FEDERAL CIVIL CASES.

United States Court Will Be in Session To-Day-Jurors.

The United States Circuit Court will convene to-day for the trial of civil causes. The jury will be selected from the following venire of twenty men: James M. Adams, of Brownsburg; Henry Boyd, of Noblesville; Christian Brink, of Indianapolis; Henry J. Bronenberg, of Anderson; Calvin Burns, of Millville; Samuel A. Chambers, of Freedom; James Charles, of Marion; Stephen H. Chenoworth, of Eminence; Allen W. Conduitt, of Indianapolis; John W. Crise, of Forest Hill; C. F. Edgerton, of Fountain City; Jonathan Firestone, of Nappanee; John Francis, of Sheridan Ira Grube, of Harlan; William S. Hubbard of Indianapolis; George John, of Manilla Joseph Johnson, of Summitville; Emmet Kennedy, of Lizton; William H. Knickerbacker, of Elkhart; James F. Meek, of pencer; Barnard S. O'Connor, of Fort Wayne; George Smith, of Boggstown; James Steele, of Lincolnville, and Archibald Teboe, of Columbus.

AGAINST THE L., N. A. & C.

It Must Refund Certain Donations Made in Lake County. In 1880 the townships of Cedar Creek and West Creek, in Lake county, voted \$12,000 and \$13,000, respectively, to the aid of the This road was later absorbed by the L., N. . & C., and it acquired all the first company's rights and privileges. The donations were paid. The company failed to comply with the provisions of its contract, and the townships sued to recover the amount they had paid. The matter went to Noble C Butler as special master in chancery. Yesterday he returned a finding for the peti-

Charges Them with Usury. Theodore J. Endsley has brought suit

against chattel mortgage lenders, Aufderheide & Zumphe, demanding a satisfaction of a mortgage on certain personal property on which the plaintiff borrowed \$55 and gave a note for \$65. The complaint sets out that the rate of interest charged was greatly beyond the lawful rate and that the note and legal interest had been paid with the exception of \$8.95, which was tendered and refused. The plaintiff claims a satisfaction of the mortgage and return of the note by the payment of the legal rate. The amount tendered and refused has been deposited with the court.

Gas Trust Sued for Services. The suit for services brought by William P. Kappes against the Consumers' Gas Trust Company is on trial before Judge Brown, The demand is for \$2,500. plaintiff avers that the money is due him that it is the lowest bid, for the highest bid He made the interesting announcement that for collections left in his hands to be made

Groceries at Sheriff's Sale. Sheriff Womack will sell at public auction this morning a stock of groceries to satisfy an execution against John J. Marshall in favor of Mary A. Seamans amounting to \$565. The stock is said to be worth \$2,000.

Value of Arnsthal's Stock. Newton M. Taylor, trustee of Arthur C. Arnsthal, filed an inventary yesterday showing that the trust is worth \$5,668. He filed also a petition asking permission to sell the property not covered by mortgage Inventory of Mrs. Sherman's Estate.

William G. Young, trustee, yesterday filed the inventory of Mrs. Emily J. Sherman's estate. The amount of real estate is \$10,-346.22; personal, \$3,157.70; total, \$13,504.02. Conley Highland's Will.

The will of Conley Highland, who left everything to his wife, has been filed for probate and record. The widow, Sarah E. Highland, qualified as executrix.

THE COURT RECORD. Superior Court. Room 1-John L. McMaster, Judge Samuel C. Eden vs. Central Loan Company et al.; damages. Finding and judg-ment for plaintiff.

Lizzie Fleece vs. Charles H. Fiske; damages. On trial by jury. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge. Wilson T. Duckworth vs. Herman Lauter; damages. On trial by jury, Circuit Court. Edgar A. Brown, Judge.

Room 2-Lawson M. Harvey, Judge.

William P. Kappes vs. The Consuemrs' Gas Trust Company; for services. On trial Henry Schnull et al. vs. James P. Stiltz; account. Demand, \$300. by court. New Suits Filed. (Superior Court.)

Theodore J. Endsley vs. Aufderheide &

Zumpfe; usury.

Allie F. Van Blaricum vs. George F.

Van Blaricum; divorce. Adultery.

Equitable State Building and Loan Association vs. Thomas R. Clegg et al.; mort-gage. Demand, \$3,500. T. P. Howell Company vs. United States Lounge Manufacturing Company; account. Fairfax Hunt vs. Mary E. Hunt; divorce John Gramas vs. William D. Dosch et al.;

William Meredith vs. Joseph Allen; con-tract. Demand, \$98. Ministers Discuss Penominations.

At the monthly ministerial meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall yesterday the subject of liscussion was two papers, one by Rev. F E. Dewhurst, a review of Dr. Gordon's book, "Religious Progress," and the other by Rev. J. W. Wilson, "Are We Fighting a Losing Battle?" The first paper provoked



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Snow Steam Pumps, Mill Supplies. a great deal of good-natured discussion and brought out the fact that there still exists much difference between the churches of the various denominations. Original sin, total depravity, apostolic succession and baptism were the subjects on which some of those who took part in the discussion locked horns and waged a war of words. Mr. Wilson devoted his time to a discussion of the existing and past conditions of the church so as to bring the facts clearly before the meeting for it to judge whether the church is moving forward or backward. He took the view at first that in spite of all that is being done the prison population is increasing, the use of intoxicants is growing and there is a tendency to build up class distinctions; but he then showed that even though this is true, the population of the country is also on the increase. so that in the end he thought the fight was a winning one. He also mentioned the fact that because of the great facilities for disseminating news it is possible that crime is not increasing, but that it seems so from

MISS HARRIET NOBLE'S PAPER.

First Woman to Appear Before the Indianapolis Literary Club.

For the first time in its history the Indianapolis Literary Club was addressed by a woman. Miss Harriet Noble last night read an admirable paper on "The New Literary Art," a paper which she read recently before the Katherine Merrill Club. The paper was introduced by a dialogue, in which one persons asks Miss Noble what she thinks of Metterlinck. Other writers sult of the reading of Metterlinck, Sharpe, Bliss Carmen and others furnishes the foundation of the paper. These writers are termed symbolists. After the dialogue, folone that will really cost the State | the directors at their meeting yesterday at | and withdrawn without his consent and in | lows some of their works. A play, "The own home. A large number of these men and the strength is said to lie in the simto intercede for Boyer. plicity of expressions and the reiteration of the same words. The subject is gruesome and the finale is left to the imagination. After Edmund Gosse, the noted critic, read the works he confessed that he did not know what they meant. The master tone in the writings is always terror. Another description was given of William Sharpe's "A Northern Night." It is Miss Noble's opinion that it would be hard to find in literature more beauty mingled with the dreadful; a more vivid picturing of the great deep to which the race goes, a more perfect working out of the law of retribution. It is the opinion of William Sharp that a great creative period is at hand and probably a great dramatic epoch, in the new style adopted by the symbolists. Said Miss Noole.

"It is not the nonreader who concerns

me so much as the sense of helplessness in the effort to appreciate aright if one does read. Mixed with the beauty is much that repels and baffles," again remarked the reader. "Have we not dwelt too much on the ethics? Have we dwelt enough on the aspects of literature as an art to be interpreted by its laws? Do we know the laws? Art should tell its own story; writings are often only half disclosed." At the conclusion of the paper Major Varney, who presided, announced a discusgive some expression. From the play of Metterlinck, which was read, several expressed themselves as willing that the one play should suffice for them. From the writers the conversation drifted for a time to the subject of averaging by allowing the cure, and that is indigestion. generation, however, and were ready to the subject of expression by allegory and the difference between direct and roundabout utterances. Diplomatic correpondence was quoted as a sample of sayspondence was quoted as a sample of saying something without saying directly what is meant. Mrs. Sewall, Mr. Noble C. Butler, Mr. Cleland, Mr. Louis Howland, Mr. Beveridge, Mr. John R. Wilson and Mr. Fishback were among those who took part in the conversation with Miss Noble. Previous to the reading of the paper, Mr. Howland, as chairman of an appointed committee, read the resolutions of the club on the death of Mr. Ranger, one of the members of the club. The resolutions gave a very high tribute to his worth as a man, a minister, a friend, and to his relations in the church, his home, the club, to the poor and those in trouble. The regard of the members of the club was shown in the standing vote of approval of the resolutions.

Governor Matthews yesterday remitted \$46 dent of Tippecanoe county, where he has lived for many years, and has always maintained a good reputation for honesty and industry. He is a laborer, and, being out of work, went to White county and tound employment. About this time there was a and a detective undertook to locate the incendiary. In some manner he stumbled across Boyer and induced him to play the role of detective and assist in finding the criminal. Boyer consented and the two went to work on the case. They left Montithe fact that people now read of almost every crime, great or small, that is comcello one day to drive across the country. Both had been drinking, and when a short distance from the city they began to quar-

FATALLY INJURED MAN FINED.

The Governor Remits the Fine Against

Joseph Boyer.

rel, and a fight ensued Boyer says the detective took a revolver from his (Boyer's) pocket and shot him in the lungs, but on the statement of the detective, Boyer, the man who was fatally injured, was indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill. On account of Boyer's condition, which was then pronounced most precarious, the judge of the Circuit Court consented to allow the intent to kill to be withdrawn from the indictment and Boyer was tried on a charge of assault and battery, and was fined \$80 and sentenced to jail for thirty days. He is a poor man and could not pay the fine, and was compelled to go to jail and work it out. He has been in jail thirty-four days. The certificates accompanying the applica-tion to Governor Matthews show that the physicians consider Boyer's case hopeless is thought that he can live only a few days. A great deal of interest was taken in the case by many prominent people of Tippecanoe county, and also by those of White county when it became known that Boyer had many influential friends in his have written to the Governor in regard to the case and others have come to this city

## Few Knew About the Shakers

AN INTERESTING, GOD-FEARING PEOPLE WHO HAVE GIVEN THE WORLD MANY IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

We may not accept their peculiar religious beliefs nor can we enter into the spirit of their sacrifices. It is not necessary to believe as they do, but we can and do respect their sincerity of purpose and the honor and uprightness which marks all their

business dealings. The Shakers have always been successful inventors, and some of the greatest of the conveniences of the present day found origin

In one particular they excel all other men or classes of men, and that is in cultivation of medicinal herbs and plants and their sion. There were a number of participants.
Very few of the club members or visitors had read Metterlinck. Sharpe or Carmen.
Many have read Dr. Nordau's book on delives have been devoted to it.

Sufferers who resort to its use have not long to await to see the result. The effect is almost immediate. The first dose usually gives relief, and if continued a permanent cure will follow.

It not only contains already digested food, but it digests food as well, thus toning up the general system. An interesting pamph-let is now being issued by the Shakers and can be had for the asking at almost any drug store. Try a 25-cent bottle of Digestive Cordial and see what it will do for you.

NOTICE-CHANGE OF NAME.

Gail Borden BRAND AS NO BUUAL

State of Indiana, Marion county, ss. In the Circuit Court, September term, 1895.
In re change of name of the Dania Bulldng and Loan Association. Cause No. 7971. To whom it may concern—Take notice, that on the 28th day of October, 1885, the Dania Building and Loan Association, of Indianapolis, Indiana, filed its petition in the Creuit Court of Marion county, Indiana, to change its name from the Dania Building change its name from the Dania Building and Loan Association to the New England Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and the same will be heard by the court on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1896, the first day of the January term of the Marion Circuit Court, or as soon thereafter as the court can hear the same. In witness whereof, I. James W. Fesler, Clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, of Marion county, Indiana, have hereunto subscribed my name, and attached the heal of said court, this 28th day of October, 1996, Albert Rabb, Attorney for Petitiones. Albert Rabb, Attorney for Politioner.